BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864. NO. 111.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 18.—All quiet in front to-day. The enemy still hold their old picket lines. The roads are in good condition. Weather pleasant.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 18.—Nothing of interest has transpired for 2 or 3 days. A gentleman recently from the North states that it is understood there that the bulk of the gold in the Yankee Treasury was long since sold to keep down the premium.

The object of the bill lately passed by the Senate was to legalize the act.

At Auction to day Confederate bonds sold at prices obtained at last sale. Stocks generally lower. Gold opened at a half cent advance and closed at a half decline.

Flag of truce boat expected to-morrow.

From Georgia.

DALTON, March 18.—All remains quiet beyond Tunnel Hill.

The appearances are unfavorable of an engagement at an early day. Division Drills are still the order of the day.

An interestin revival of religion is going on in the various Methodist churches here.

From the Selma Reporter.]

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

What is this writ? It has been ours, and we are now deprived of it—at least for a time—it may be for all time—and it seems to us not inappropriate to inquire what it is, that we may know what is the nature and extent of our loss, the more especially as it was our birth-right, descended to us by a succession of nearly seven hundred years, and hallowed by streams of blood, shed in one of the noblest struggles ever made for human freedom.

It is called by the sages of English law "The Writ of Liberty," "The Bulwark of the Constitution," "The most celebrated writ in English law," "Another *Magna Charta*." It is a writ by which any one is illegally or oppressively imprisoned or deprived of his liberty, may upon petition to a judge, have himself and the person confining him, with the cause of his arrest, brought before the judge and inquiry had whether his commitment be legal, or the offence bailable, and if illegally detained, he is discharged, and if committed for a bailable offence, he is released upon giving bail. Personal liberty is an inherent, inalienable right, secured by our Constitution to every citizen of this Confederacy. The writ of *habeas corpus* is the easy and efficacious means of enforcing that inestimable right.

Those who were obnoxious to kingly prerogative in England, and whom it wished to punish without the privilege of this writ, were political offenders.—Our country in the past has been happily free from such offenders, or the laws which enacted such offenses. The single provision in our Constitution against treason was all that was deemed, and has proven to be all that was necessary to provide for offenses of a political character, until the session of the recent Congress. That Congress promulgates to the people a series of political offenses, set forth in fourteen different articles, from which may be manufactured whatever number of crimes ambition, malice, suspicion, prejudice or tyranny may choose to invent; and from all such offenses withdraws the aid of the writ of *habeas corpus*. We have not space to analyse and comment upon these fourteen articles. They have, to our sense, a strong odor of the days of the Stuarts. We ask our readers, each, to read them carefully and thoughtfully, and then answer to himself, does he know, or can he conjecture any offenders or offenses to be in the Southern Confederacy which would require or justify the passage of these laws, and the suspension of that law which alone renders all other laws for the protection of the personal liberty of the people of any avail?

The dangers which would justify the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be great, imminent, and necessarily known. The dangers which influenced Congress in this action are known to none. Some which are set forth are obviously mere pretences. If the occasion for them has ever existed, it has passed away. Our people are now more united—more determined to resist our common enemy—more embittered against that enemy, than at any previous period of the war; and that determination and hatred is growing more intense every day. If their is disaffection, it is not toward the government, but toward the administration of that government. It is the people's government, and they have the right to scrutinize and condemn, or approve the action of the agents in administering it. More than this they have not done, nor do we believe they will attempt to do more except in accordance with law and established forms.

The Congress say in the act, in strangely unparliamentary language, "and whereas the President having asked for a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*," &c therefore it was enacted the writ be suspended. Had the Parliaments of England been as complaisant, Charles would have never come to the block, nor the English ever have been free. But though importuned and entreated and commanded, and threatened, the Parliament always denied and resisted the right of the King to imprison his subjects, or to deprive them of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and demanded and extorted from royalty the ratification of their demand, and the fullest guarantees for this "writ of liberty," at the cost of the peace of the kingdom, the life of the king, and the lives of thousands of their people. And there it is, after the lapse of more than two centuries, the chief corner-stone of the liberties of a great people, venerable in age, but fresh in strength and beauty; and were the Queen of England now to ask, and an English Parliament to grant a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it would convulse in revolution that vast empire, upon which, it is said the sun never sets.

A fund is being raised in Ohio, called the Vallandigham fund. A lady enclosing a $50 subscription to Gov. Medary, of the *Crisis*, accompanies it with the following: "For refusing to speak by permission of and within the limits of Order No. 38, signed by Ambrose Burnside, and choosing to speak by authority as he expressed it, of Order No. 1, the Constitution of the United States, signed by George Washington, Mr. Vallandigham is banished from his home and country. We yet hope he may return and receive the highest honors of the Republic.

A YANKEE CONCESSION.—In reply to the assertion of one of the radicals, "That because the rebel currency is depreciated therefore the armed resistance of the rebels must soon cease," Mr. Nesmith, Senator from Oregon, recently said in the United States Senate—"With their present resources they have the ability to resist our military policy for the next ten years, and, indeed, to protract the war indefinitely."

GEN. BUCKNER.—This officer, as has already been stated, has been assigned to Gen. Hood's old division, in Longstreet's army, and, by general order, dated 22d ult., has assumed command. A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says:

Gen. Buckner expressed himself highly honored in being appointed to lead these time honored veterans, and as he placed implicit confidence in them he hoped they would give the same to him. Great satisfaction is manifested in this turn of our affairs, as no doubt the bickerings and ill feelings of the contest for the Major-Generalcy will now cease. Gen. Buckner is a very courteous gentleman and does not want a name, which goes a long way in obtaining the confidence of the old soldier, who is always suspicious of one of whom no one has heard anything.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in Chatham county on the 6th of March, 1864, JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., in his 64th year. It is seldom we are called upon to communicate so sad a bereavement as the death of this most excellent gentleman, for many years a citizen of Wayne county, enjoying the society of the friends of his youth, and dispensing the hospitalities of his own home with a liberality, which made him the beloved of all who ever visited him. He was driven from his home in Goldsboro' by the menacing attitude of the enemy to seek a place in the up country, where he has resided for the past 18 months. The immediate cause of his illness and death was an attack of typhoid pneumonia and jaundice. With a constitution not very strong, and under the influence of a climate colder than he had been accustomed to, he sunk under the disease in a few days, leaving a wife and seven children.—Thus has passed away one of the best men I ever knew. To his family, he was all that a father and husband could be; to his servants, kind and forbearing as a master ever was; to his neighbors ready to administer at all times in that most obliging and pleasant manner which left the impression that you were conferring a favor on him by asking, rather than receiving one. To his friends around Goldsboro' who knew him but to love him, we may say that Mr. Wright died as he had lived, a Christian gentleman, saying to his daughter a short time before his death, when she seemed anxious to make him more comfortable, "Never mind, God is taking care of me now, my daughter." A reputation for probity, sincerity, uprightness of conduct and devotion to truth and all the elements constituting the character of a citizen of the very highest qualities were possessed by John Wright.

He has passed away from among men, but the memory of such a character will linger for years among those he left behind.

Mobile Advertiser publish and send bill to L. R Waddell, Smithfield, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, COMSISTING OF ONE HUNDMED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further informotion apply at

March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.

W. E. PEIRCE,
March 19-6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.

March 19-1w T. A. FOWLKES.

Raleigh papers please copy, and send bill to Whig office.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 15th, 1864.

FREIGHT ON ALL GOODS SHIPPED FROM ANY point on our Road for the S. & R. R. must be prepaid.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-1w

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIP permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVANCE IN TERMS:

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$16.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 19.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$35
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 00
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$7 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$8
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$2
GEESE	$2
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$5 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL	$30 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 16, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 50, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $6 00 to $7 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 90 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $18 to $20, and Irish, $25 to $35 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Spund made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-tiA

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 20th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,

March 11-tiA Treasurer.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 8 days and send bill to advertiser.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, we will sell 1 Negro Woman, a good Washer and Ironer, 1 do, accustomed to housework, with three children; $800 N. C. Treasury notes; 3 7 per cent $1,000 Confederate bonds; 1 $1,000 N. C. old six; 300 pounds extra Lard and a small lot Bacon; 2 Carriages with Harness for each; a lot of Crockery; Brown Sugar and Coffee in lots to suit families; Feather Beds, and 25 bottles of old Whiskey; 1 Waggon and 2 Mules; together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 18-2t Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

March 17-tiA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CONFEDERATE money

1 barrel Olive Oil
6 " Lampblack
50 pounds Bluestone
50 " Blue Mass
50 bushels Ground Alum Salt
20 pounds Balsam Copaiba
30 ounces Quinine
70 pounds Pearl Starch
3 dozen boxes Seidlitz Powders
3 barrels Scotch Snuff, &c, &c

—ALSO—

1 fine black Canadian Stallion, and
1 dozen extra fine Hogs

Apply to Dr. L. MILLER,
March 17-1w* Kinston, N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS.

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,

Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

READ THIS.

PERSONS DESIRING JORDAN & MOSES TO TAN for them on the shares at their reduced prices will please deposit their hides at A. Hollan's, Smithfield; W Hicks, of Clayton, and Linn Adams, Raleigh.

March 14-1w*

Confederate copy 1 week and send bill to this office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. L. LOWE,
March 10-t28M Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

March 5-3tawtlA

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear,

RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR MY NEGRO BOY, JOHN.—Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, speaks and moves quickly, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice.—Had on when he left a soldier's cap and a bright colored roundabout. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest and return said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I can get him.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Adm'r of A H. Alley, Henderson, N. C.

March 16-1w*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

Confederate copy.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; 4 good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26 tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

March 12-tf

Bank of Graham, N. C.,

March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.

March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	35 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	13 00	One month	72 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our [L. S.] Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

March 18-d&1w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 18-12 Secretary.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.

March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

MINERS WANTED.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COPPER MINERS WANTed at the Haywood Copper Mines, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply to the undersigned near Haywood, Chatham county, N. C.

March 18-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EVERY WHITE MAN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 and 45 years, living South of Newbern street, running by the bank of N. C., and east of Fayetteville st., within the old corporation, are hereby notified to meet at Lieut Williford Upchurchs' store, Southeast corner of market square on the 18th and 19th instant, and render their excuse for exemption from conscription. All those who do not render their excuses will be returned without any cause of exemption. This notice includes all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, no matter what may be the cause of their exemption.

By order:

S. W. SCOTT, Capt.
March 18-2t N. C. Militia.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experience' Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 12th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, the present tariffs of Freights and Fares over this road will be increased by the addition of fifty per cent

The $100 Confederate notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of T. J. Sumner, Sup't.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 15-t20m Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,

VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,

COMPANY SHOPS, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds. J. A. GUION,

March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL $1,000 N. C. Treasury Notes to the highest bidder—1s, 2s and 5s. CREECH & LITCHFORD,

March 11-td Auctioneers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The instructions of the War Department with respect to proceedings under the law making a limited or *quasi* suspension of the *habeas corpus*, says the *Examiner*, remove many grounds of clamor, and propose what may be considered as a very moderate execution of the law. Parties arrested, in the cases specified in the law, will not be denied a trial, but their cases will be investigated by *commissioners* who will be appointed for these duties in the different military departments. Information of all arrests under the law will be given by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and the commissioner will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to the War Department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner will remain in custody.

In cases where persons not belonging to the military service shall apply to any court or officer in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such persons forthwith to report the case, with all the relevant facts, to the War Department, for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ.

Nobody Scared.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Newbern, says:

"The twenty-three soldiers, hung recently in Kinston by the enemy, whose names were published in the Richmond papers, were all members of Colonel Charles Henry Foster's regiment, the Second North Carolina (white). At this unheard of barbarity our native troops are exasperated beyond all bounds.—They have resolved to take no more prisoners. The difficulties experienced heretofore by their officers to restrain them, are, by this barbarous butchery at Kinston, greatly increased."

Such bluster as this scares no one. The twenty-two soldiers spoken of were deserters, and hence fit companions for *Colonel Charles Henry Foster*, who is by all odds the most sneaking, contemptible dog the world ever saw. Some of the people of this State know Foster; he edited a paper at Murfreesboro during the campaign of 1860, in which he advocated war and secession, and, having done all he could to bring it on, we now find him at Newbern the companion in arms of deserters and negroes. We hardly think Foster will ever take any prisoners, for his "native troops" will hardly ever get near enough to our boys to take them. Should Foster be taken we would suggest that he share the same fate as the men that were hung at Kinston for desertion.

"On to Richmond."

All the other Yankee Generals having failed to take Richmond, Lincoln has determined to turn the job over to Grant, who is now in Washington or with Meade's army maturing his plans. Grant succeeded in taking Vicksburg and has made some reputation for himself, but when he attempts this Richmond business he will lose it. Gen. Lee and his veterans have determined that Richmond shall not be taken.

MORE FIGHTING IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah *Republican* of last Monday has the following, which is good news if true:

We have more glorious news from Florida, if true, and we have no reason to doubt it. The operator at Baldwin telegraphs, under date of 3 o'clock p. m., yesterday, that our forces have been fighting the enemy all day at Jacksonville, and that we had captured two thousand prisoners! No further particulars are given. We shall probably hear the result today.

We regret we cannot comply with requests to furnish back numbers of the WEEKLY PROGRESS. The accessions to the list are so large that we have not a single copy left of the 1st or 2d numbers. We shall print a much larger number hereafter.

President Davis has issued his Proclamation naming Friday, 8th of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of Congress.

There was a report in Richmond on Wednesday that Gen. Jones had captured Cumberland Gap, but the Government had received no such news.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR EXILE.—Judge Levi Bishop, in an address, a short time since, at Cincinnati, Ohio, made the following points, as reported by the Commercial of that city. Judge Bishop seems emulous of sharing the fate of Vallandigham:

1. An effective tribute to the closing acts of Buchanan's administration.
2. The South didn't commence the war.
3. Old John Brown did.
4. Slavery had nothing to do with it.
5. The attempt to throw reinforcements into Fort Sumter was the "chip on the shoulder" which the South dared to disturb.
6. That the Abolitionists instigated the attempt in order to inaugurate hostilities.
7. Democrats must declare open, determined war against the administration.
8. Not another rap should be spent, not another man recruited unless Mr. Lincoln turns copperhead in his policy.
9. The object of the administration is to enslave one State after another, and where this subject cannot be accomplished by other means, a mercenary soldiery will reduce them in bondage.
10. By the first day of November next every Democrat will be a hero—a conquering hero.
11. Open and determined resistance to the Conscript Act.
12. The shooting of a deserting conscript is deliberate murder.
13. The assassination of President Lincoln would not be without virtuous precedent. Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I, his Cromwell, Marat his Charlotte Corday, and Abraham Lincoln may profit by their example.

WHERE TO?—Thomas Jones and James Falow send us ten dollars for the *Weekly Progress* but they forgot to give us the name of the office to which they want them sent, and as the letter does not indicate where mailed, we can do nothing until we hear from them.

The motto of Sherman's men was "Mobile or Hell." They did not reach Mobile but we doubt not but many of them will finally reach the other place named.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—The Editor of the *Confederate* is zealous for the Confederate cause, (which I admire as much as any one when his efforts are calculated to do good,) but I think he is wrong in advising the Governor to put in militia officers, &c., and I think he is mistaken in its being popular with the soldiers. I suppose the Editor is either a lawyer or a printer, who has lived all his life in town or city, and does not know that it is as necessary to have a police in the country as in town. We have some six thousand slaves in this county, and after the principals of substitutes and others are carried off, who are liable to this call, we will not have more than one hundred left who are able to do duty in the Home Guard. If they are taken, who will be left to protect the soldiers wives and children from the insults of nego fellows?—who will be left to keep the runaway negroes and deserters from destroying all we have? They are already killing our hogs and breaking open our smoke-houses, with all the vigilance of these officers. Who will make the slaves work? Every man who owns slaves has not fifteen hands; one in twenty has not got them, and a great many who have that number are in the army and depending on some neighbor to see to his business and keep his slaves orderly. I know of four plantations of at least one hundred negroes that has only one overseer and he is liable to be taken, as he is overseeing for orphan children and cannot give what the government requires. If every man is put in the army, in God's name how can we feed the army? It is simply impossible. Then why advocate a policy that would ruin the country? When the conscript law was first passed I was in favor of these officers being conscripted, but now and then is different. Then we had men left over thirty-five sufficient to protect home; now we have none except these officers and those who have fifteen hands. Are they too many? I think not. They are all, however, that the State lawfully exempts from conscription, and therefore the Legislature passed a law to that effect for the protection of the old men, women and children and their property from being destroyed by deserters, runaway negroes, &c.

The *Confederate* seems to think it would be popular, and hints as much to the Governor, but I think it is mistaken, for the soldiers do not want their wives, mothers and sisters insulted and robbed of what they have; and they know that these men are all that are left to protect them in their absence, but the *Confederate* says to the Governor: "put them in, for the soldier looks on the man as his best friend who sends him help to fight." I think he is part right and part wrong. The soldier thinks and knows his best friend is the one who sends him plenty to eat, but when the question arises between starvation and sending the last man they will say, let the last man stay, Governor, so that our families may have some protection and we something to eat. I know the *Confederate* means well and wishes to do the best for our country, but it must excuse me for differing with it on this subject. I have fifteen hands and am therefore exempt from conscription and am not interested farther than the good of my country.

CLOD HOPPER.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I am very glad to see that Mr. Holden is a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. The people of the present generation will now have, at least, one chance of voting for a "man after their own heart."—Numerous persons cast their suffrages for the present incumbent with serious misgivings, and recent developments show them to have been too well founded. But no man, that properly understands Mr. Holden, or properly appreciates his motives, can reasonably entertain any suspicions in regard to him. If Mr. Holden cannot be trusted, Heaven help North Carolina. So far he has proved himself to be the unconquerable champion of the rights of the people, and no act of his past life justifies a doubt with respect to his future career. Mr. Holden is shamefully persecuted by his political enemies, but that in these days of degeneracy, only proves him to be a man of *upright* principles. When his foes once begin to speak well of him then his friends and admirers will have occasion to be alarmed; but as long as they continue to hurl at him their envenomed shafts, all is well. Your correspondent "P." says, "towards Mr. Holden, personally, my relations have always been of the most friendly kind. In 1858 he was my preference for Governor. I then raised my feeble voice in his behalf from patriotic motives. I now raise it against him for like reasons." Did it never occur to this sage gentleman's mind, that his own "patriotic motives" may have undergone a radical change; that he has, perhaps, unconsciously whirled into the ranks of the Destructives, and that, *therefore*, he cannot raise his "feeble voice" for Mr. Holden? This is evidently the natural, if not the logical conclusion. Is not Mr. Holden the same unflinching friend of the people—the same inflexible statesman—the same sterling advocate of *truth* and *freedom* he was five years ago? His actions, which "speak louder than words," declare it to be so.—Why then, dear sir, are you now unwilling to raise your "feeble voice" in his support? Simply because in 1858 you were right, *now* you are wrong.

I am glad, Mr. Editor, to find that the soldiers appreciate Mr. Holden's friendship and "labor of love" in their behalf, and I have very good reasons for believing that when the proper opportunity offers itself, they will give him a "lift," that will cause his enemies to quail and his friends to rejoice. The "home people" will be found at the right time, on the right side and in the right place, and if Mr. Holden's election turns upon their vote, then the soldiers may rest assured that "all is well."

H.

Cabarrus county, March 15, 1864.

From Eastern North Carolina.

GREENVILLE, N. C., March 14, 1864.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—The enemy has doubtless some move in contemplation. Our scouts report him as being unusally active in the vicinity of Washington, and as having been largely reinforced. 'Tis altogether conjecture with us whether he intends to move against us here or at some other point. Though an advance upon this place, unless attended with a very formidable force from that point, with a view of cutting the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad would seem folly, as his rear could be so easily gained. But the commanding officer here is ever on the alert, and no fear need be apprehended of a surprise.

The farmers in this section are all active, and nothing but the busy note of preperation is heard for the tillage of another crop. The merry laugh of the peasant and the ploughman as he cheers his animal on, causes us for a while to lose sight of *glorious* war, and to repair in sorrow to the lovely vallies of our nativity, where agriculture once flourished in its richest luxuriance, which are now made desolate and forlorn by an invading host. The marks of industry which is exhibited by the farmers of this portion of Carolina breathes a spirit of patriotism and devotion which is beyond comparison. With this insignia to cheer us, with our ranks thoroughly replenished in the spring, and armed with the rightousness of a just cause, what need we fear when the dogs of war are again let loose? More anon.

PYRAMUS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, Mr. Holden's paper, has been revived. We are inclined to believe if Mr. H. can get up a show of persecution, under the provisions of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, it will help him to be elected Governor.—*Appeal.*

The *Appeal* is mistaken. The *Standard* has not been revived and Mr. Holden has no desire to "get up a show of persecution." Mr. Holden's office had been mobbed and his life threatened, and in the suspension of his paper he acted upon the advice of judicious friends.

Gov. Vance has issued a proclamation ordering an election in the 7th Congressional District on Thursday the 21st day of April, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. H. Christian.

The Western mail due here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was taken through to Goldsboro'.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED INTO THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The following Peace Resolutions and Resolutions on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* writ have been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, by Hon. Linton Stephens:

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions declaring the ground on which the Confederate States, stand in this war, and the terms on which peace ought to be offered to the enemy.

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do resolve,

1st. That to secure the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, "governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

2d. That the best possible commentary upon this grand text of our fathers of 1776, is their accompanying action which it was put forth to justify; and that action was the immortal Declaration that the former political connection between the Colonies and the State of Great Britain was dissolved and the thirteen Colonies were, and of right ought to be, not one independent State, but thirteen independent States, each of them being such a 'people' as had the right whenever they chose to exercise it, to separate themselves from a political association and government of their former choice, and institute a new government to suit themselves.

3d. That if Rhode Island, with her meagre elements of nationality, was such a "people" in 1776, when her separation from the government and people of Great Britain took place, much more was Georgia and each of the other seceding States, with their large territories, populations, and resources, such a "people," and entitled to exercise the same right, in 1861, when they decreed their separation from the government and people of the United States; and if the separation was right in the first case, it was more clearly so in the last, the right depending, as it does in the case of every "people," for whom it is claimed simply upon their fitness and their will to constitute an independent State.

4th, That this right was perfect in each of the States, to be exercised by her at her own pleasure without challenge or resistance from any other power whatsoever, and while these Southern States had long had reason enough to justify its assertion against some of their faithless associates, yet, remembering the dictate of "prudence" that "governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes," they forebore a resort to its exercise until numbers of the Northern States, State after State, through a series of years and by studied legislation, had arrayed themselves in open hostility against an acknowledged provision of the Constitution, and had at last succeeded in the election of a President who was the avowed exponent and executioner of their faithless designs against the constitutional rights of their Southern sisters—rights which had been often adjudicated by the courts, and which were never denied by the abolitionists themselves, but upon the ground that the Constitution itself was void whenever it came in conflict with a "higher law" which they could not find among the laws of God, and which depended, for its exposition solely upon the elastic consciences of rancorous partizans. The Constitution thus broken and deliberately and persistently repudiated by several of the States who were parties to it, ceased, according to universal law, to be binding on any of the rest, and those States who have been wronged by the breach, were justified in using their right to provide "new guards for their future security."

5th. That the reasons which justified the separation when it took place, have been vindicated and enhanced in force by the subsequent course of the government of Mr. Lincoln by his contemptuous rejection of the Confederate Commissioners who were sent to Washington before the war to settle all matters of difference without a resort to arms, thus evincing his determination to have war, by his armed occupation of the territory of the Confederate States and especially by his treacherous attempt to reinforce his garrisons in their midst, after they had, in pursuance of their right, withdrawn their people and territory from the jurisdiction of his government, thus rendering war a necessity and actually inaugurating the present lamentable war; by his official denunciation of the Confederate States as "rebels" and "disloyal States for their rightful withdrawal from their faithless associate States, whilst no word of censure has ever fallen from him against those faithless States who were truly "disloyal" to the Union and the Constitution which was the only cement of Union and who were the true authors of all the wrong and all the mischief of the separation, thus insulting the innocent by charging upon them the crimes of his own guilty allies; and finally by his monstrous usurpations of power and disguised repudiation of the Constitution, and his mocking scheme of securing a Republican form of government to sovereign States by putting nine tenths of the people under the dominion of one tenth who may be abject enough to swear allegiance to his usurpation, thus betraying his design to subvert true Constitutional Republicanism in the North as well as the South.

6th, That, while we regard the present war between these Confederate States and the United States as a huge crime, whose beginning is justly chargeable to the government of our enemy, yet we do not hesitate to affirm, that if our government, and the people of both governments, would avoid all participation in the guilt of its continuance, it becomes all of them on all proper occasions, and in all proper ways, the people acting through their State organizations and popular assemblies, and our government through its appropriate departments, to use their earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural, unchristian, and savage work of carnage and havoc. And to this end, we earnestly recommend, that, our government, immediately after every signal success of our arms, when none can impute its action to alarm instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our enemy, an official offer for peace, on the basis of the great principle declared by our common fathers in 1776, accompanied by the distinct expression of a willingness, on our part, to follow that principle to its true logical consequences, by agreeing that any border State whose preference for our association may be doubted, (doubts having been expressed as to the wishes of the border States) shall settle the question for herself, by a convention, to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces of both sides, from her limits.

7th, That, we believe this course, on the part of our government, would constantly weaken, and, sooner or later, break down the war power of our enemy, by showing to his people the justice of our cause, our willingness to make peace on the principle of 1776, and the shoulders on which rests the responsibility for the continuance of the unnatural strife; that it would be hailed by our people, and citizen soldiery, who are bearing the brunt of the war, as an assurance that peace will not be unnecessarily delayed, nor their sufferings unnecessarily prolonged; and that it would be regretted by nobody on either side, except men whose importance, or whose gains, would be diminished by peace, and men whose ambitious designs would need cover under the ever recurring plea of the necessities of war.

HABEAS CORPUS RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia, do resolve, 1st: That, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, there is no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, but in a manner and to an extent regulated and limited by the express, emphatic, and unqualified Constitutional prohibitions, that, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and that, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized. And this conclusion results from the two following reasons: First, because the power to suspend the writ is derived, not from express delegation, but only from implication, which must always yield to express, conflicting and restricting words. Second, because this power, being found nowhere in the Constitution, but in words which are copied from the original Constitution of the United States, as adopted in 1787, must yield, in all points of conflict, to the subsequent amendments of 1789, which are also copied into our present Constitution, and which contain the prohibitions above quoted, and were adoted with the declared purpose of adding "further declaratory and restrictive clause."

2nd, That "due process of law" for seizing the persons of the people, as defined by the Constitution itself, is a warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons to be seized; and the issuing of such warrants, being the exertion of a judicial power, is, if done by any branch of the government, except the judiciary, a plain violation of that provision of the Constitution which vests the judicial power in the Courts alone; and, therefore, all seizures of the persons of the people, by any officer of the Confederate government, without warrant, and all warrants for that purpose, from any but a judicial source, are "unreasonable," unconstitutional, and utterly void.

3d, That the recent Act of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of arrests, ordered by the President, Secretary of War, or general officer commanding the trans-Mississippi Military Department, is an attempt to sustain the Military authority, in the usurpation of the Constitutional judicial function of issuing warrants, and to give validity to unconstitutional seizures of the persons of the people; and, as the said Act, by its express terms, confines its operation to the upholding of this class of unconstitutional seizures, the whole suspension attempted to be authorized by it, and the whole Act itself, are utterly void.

4th, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, the said Act is an alarming assault upon the Constitutional power of the Courts, and upon the liberty of the people, without any existing necessity to excuse it, and beyond the power of any possible necessity to justify it; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly urged to take the first possible opportunity to have it blotted from the record of our law.

5th, That, as Constitutional liberty is the sole object which our people and our noble army have, in our present terrible struggle with the government of Mr. Lincoln, so also is a faithful adherence to it on the part of our own government, through good fortune in arms and throubh bad, one of the greatest elements of our strength and final success; because the constant contrast of Constitutional government, on our part, with the usurpations and tyrannies which characterize the government of our enemy, under the ever recurring and ever false plea of the necessities of war, will have the double effect of animating our own people with an unconquerable zeal, and of inspiring the people of the North, more and more, with a desire and determination to put an end to a contest which is waged by their government, openly, against our liberty, and as truly but more covertly, against their own.

From the Richmond Examiner.]

A HELL ON EARTH—THE EXPERIENCE OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER AMONG "THE CONVICT-DRIVERS" OF THE NORTH.

The experiences of this war have afforded many examples of Yankee cruelty which have produced an impression more or less distinct upon the enlightened portions of the world. But the statement which we proceed to give takes precedence of all that has ever yet been narrated of the atrocities of the enemy; and it is so remarkable, both on account of its matter and the credit that must naturally attach to its authorship, that we doubt whether the so-called civilized world of this generation has produced anywhere any well-authenticated story of equal horror.

The statement we give to our readers is that we have just taken from the lips of Captain Calvin C. Morgan, a brother of the famous General Morgan, who arrived in Richmond under the recent flag of truce, which covered the return of several hundred of our prisoners. Captain Morgan was among those of his brother's expedition who, in last July, were incarcerated in the penitentiary of Ohio. On entering this infamous abode, Captain Morgan and his companions were stripped in a reception room and their naked bodies examined there. They were again stripped in the interior of the prison, and washed in tubs by negro convicts; their hair cut close to the scalp, the brutal warden, who was standing by, exhorting the negro barber to "cut off every d—d lock of their rebel hair." After these ceremonies, the officers were locked up in cells, the dimensions of which were thirty-eight inches in width, six and a-half feet in length, and about the same in height. In these narrow abodes our brave soldiers were left to pine, branded as felons, goaded by "convict-drivers," and insulted by speeches which constantly reminded them of the weak and cruel neglect of that government on whose behalf, after imperiling their lives, they were now suffering a fate worse than death. But even these sufferings were nothing to what was reserved for them in another invention of cruelty without a parallel, unless in the secrets of the infernal.

It appears that after General Morgan's escape, suspicion alighted on the warden, a certain Captain Merion, who it was thought might have been corrupted. To alleviate the suspicion (for which there were really no grounds whatever,) the brute commenced a system of devilish persecution of the unfortunate Confederate prisoners who remained in his hands. One part of this system was solitary confinement in dungeons. These dungeons were close cells, a false door being drawn over the granting, so as to exclude light and air. The food allowed the occupants of these dark and noisome places, was three ounces of bread and half a pint of water per day. The four walls were bare of everything but a water-bucket, for the necessities of nature, which was left for days to poison the air the prisoner breathed. He was denied a blanket; deprived of his overcoat, if he had one, and left standing or stretched with four dark, cold walls around him, with not room enough to walk in to keep up the circulation of his blood, stagnated with the cold, and the silent and unutterable horrors of his abode.

Confinement in these dungeons was the warden's sentence for the most trivial offences. On one occasion one of our prisoners was thus imprisoned because he refused to tell Merion which one of his companions had whistled contrary to the prison rules. But the most terrible visitation of this demon's displeasure occurred not more than six weeks ago.

Some knives had been discovered in the prisoners cells, and Merion advised the occupants of meditating their escape. Seven of them, all officers, and among them Captain Morgan, were taken to the west end of the building and put in the dark cells there. They were not allowed a blanket or overcoat, and the thermometer was below zero. There was no room to pace. Each prisoner had to struggle for life, as the cold benumed him, by stamping his feet, beating the walls, now catching a few minutes of horrible sleep on the cold floor, and then starting up to continue the dark, his wrestle for life.

"I had been suffering from heart disease," says Captain Morgan. "It was terribly aggravated by the cold and horrour of the dungeon in which I was placed. I had a wet towel, one end of which I pressed to my side; the other would freeze and I had to thaw its frozen folds on my naked skin. I stood this all night, pressing the frozen towel to my side and keeping my feet going up and down. I felt I was struggling for my life."

Captain Morgan endured this confinement for fifteen hours, and was taken out barely alive. The other prisoners endured it for sixteen days and nights. In this time they were visited at different periods by the physician of the penitentiary—Dr. Loring—who felt their pulses, and examined their condition, to ascertain how long life might hold out under the accelerating torture. It was awful, this ceremony of torture, this medical examination of the victims. The tramp of the prisoners' feet, up and down, (there was no room to walk), as they thus worked for life, was incessantly going on. This black dread mill of the dungeon could be heard all through the cold, dreary hours of the night. Dr. Loring was comparatively a humane person, besought Merion to release the unhappy men; said they had already been taxed to the point of death. The wretch replied, "They did not talk right yet." He wished them to humble themselves to him. He went into the cell of one of them, Major Webber, to taunt him. "Sir," said the officer, "I defy you. You can kill me, but you can add nothing to the sufferings you have already inflicted. Proceed to kill me; it makes no the slightest difference."

At the expiration of sixteen days the men were released from the dungeons. Merion said "he would take them out this time alive, but next time they offended, they would be taken out feet foremost." Their appearance was frightful; they could no longer be recognized by their companions. With their bodies swollen and discoloured, with their minds bordering on childishness, tottering, some of them talking foolishly, these wretched men seemed to agree but in one thing—a ravenous desire for food.

"I had known Captain Coles, says Capt. Morgan as well as my brother. When he came out of the dungeon, I swear to you I did not know him. His face had swollen to two or three times its ordinary size and he tottered so that I had to catch him from falling. Capt. Barto was in an awful state. His face was swollen and the blood was bursting from the skin.

All of them had to be watched, so as to check them in eating, as they had been starved so long.

Capt. Morgan was so fortunate as to obtain a transfer to Johnson's Island, whence, after being carried to Point Lookout, he was exchanged. He says that when "he got into Beast Butler's hands, he felt as if he had been translated to Paradise"—showing what comparative things misery and happiness are in this world. But he left in those black vaults of captivity he had been released from, sixty-five brave men, who are wearing their lives away without even a single whisper of relief from that Government for which they are martyrs.

Is there any authority in Richmond that will cross a thumb to save these men, who are not only flesh of our flesh, but the defenders of those in this capital, who, not exactly disowning them, undertake the base and cowardly pretence of ignoring their fate.

What is the Confederate definition of "retaliation"? Capt. Morgan says that on his way down the Bay to Fortress Monroe he met Col. Streight; that this famous "hostage" was fat and rubicund; that he spoke freely of his prison experience in Richmond, and complained only that he had to eat corn bread. This appeared to be the extent of his sufferings, and the limit of Confederate retaliation. Is it necessary to present the contrast further than we have already done, by a relation of facts at once more truthful and more terrible than any argument or declamation could possibly be?

SPECIE TAX VS. THE BANKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the late tax of Congress upon specie is to be paid in kind. Not only has Mr. Memminger decided that the tax on specie shall be paid in specie, but he has further decided that *bullion* and even *gold dust* shall be subject to the tax of five per cent. in kind. Let us examine this law in its practical operations.

Congress doubtless intended to strike at a crying evil in the land, and aimed a blow at a certain class of moneymisered hoarders, but did their blow fall alone upon the heads of those for whom it was intended? We answer we think not.

Now we all know that banks are chartered institutions of the separate States, with certain rights under certain restrictions. But let us see how this tax bill will effect their interest and their charters. First then, specie is made the basis of representation for all banks of issue, and that amount of issue is limited within certain chartered bounds proportioned to the amount of specie or hard, say from five to one for every dollar of specie in their vaults. For example, a bank has heretofore acted under its charter and issued five hundred thousand dollars of its own notes, payable in specie on presentation by the holder at its own counter—that same bank has but one hundred thousand dollars in specie in its vaults to meet its chartered requirements—it has from kindness loaned out four hundred thousand dollars of its notes to the Confederate government and taken Confederate eight per cent. bonds as security for payment—from the ruling of Mr. Memminger upon this late tax bill that bank has to pay first *five per cent.* tax on the four hundred thousand dollars loaned to the government, and a like tax on the remaining one hundred thousand of its own paper in Confederate money, besides it has to pay five thousand dollars in specie taxes in its one hundred thousand dollars of specie which it was required to have by virtue of its charter. Now, when these taxes fall due the vaults are drained of five thousand dollars of its precious metals, leaving but ninety five thousand dollars and with no means of supplying the deficit, and still the four hundred thousand dollars of its own issue outstanding, for it will be readily seen the bank will have no means of withdrawing its circulation since the same has fallen into hands it can not open.

The question then is, has not Congress placed the banks in the position to violate their *charter or to resist the law?*

Did Congress intend that the banks should pay a specie tax on the amount of specie on hand (well knowing the fact that most, if not all of them had issued to the fullest extent of their chartered rights) without the means of again supplying the amount of specie paid out in the shape of taxes, or did it mean that the banks should withdraw (for they can not sell it) as in the case cited, twenty-five thousand dollars of its own issue? If Congress meant the first it is plain to be seen that the last must inevitably follow; were it not so, then the holder of the remaining four hundred and seventy-five thousand would have security only in part for his money, and since a continuance of the drain on the limited amount of specie would likely follow, so must the ability of final redemption be weakened or a still farther *withdrawal* and farther loss fall upon the banks.

We deem this a legal question worthy of thought, involving the solvency of our entire banking system and threatening financial ruin to the entire country. We throw out these suggestions to those in authority for their practical consideration and would advise the banks to look after the protection of their own best interest.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

LAUNCH OF THE IRONCLAD GUNBOAT ASHLEY.—The iron-clad gunboat Ashley, built by the well known shipbuilder, Mr. F. M. Jones, was successfully launched from the yard at Boyce's wharf Thursday morning. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a large number of spectators were present to witness the launching, and had the pleasure of seeing another "rebel ram" glide off gracefully in to the water.

The Ashley has been built, finished and launched under a heavy fire, the enemy having been informed of the location of the boat by deserters. Great credit is due Mr. Jones, who has preserved and personally superintended the work during the whole bombardment.

We are informed by Chief Engineer Freeman that a full test will shortly be made of the speed and armament of the Ashley.—[*Charleston Courier of the 11th.*